fore it to be made public before the evidence was com fore it to be made public before the evidence was complete? Was it the policy of this Committee to asperse and defame the character of high officers in the Government? [Loud cross of "Order."] If this Committee had been appointed for that purpose solely, let the fact be known. [Continued cries of "Order" from the Republican benches] If the mission of that Committee is to slander—

[The gentleman's voice was drowned in a storn of cries of "Order" from the Republican benches.]

Mr. WINSLOW would answer the gentleman. He could not say how the testimony got out, but it certainly did get out in some shape or form. He had no reason to believe that any of his colleagues had connived.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.)-How did it appear

Mr. FI.ORENCE (Dem., Pa.)—How due is appearathen?
Mr. WINSLOW—There might be three or four black cata" in the Committee-room. [Loud laughter.] He looked upon these investigations into the private correspondence of the Executive Chief of the country as a most abominable practice. He deemed it due to the House to refer to this correspondence, and to state that the letters purporting to have been given in evidence before the Committee had not been laid before that Committee at all. He could not, by his glence, permit this correspondence to go spuriously before the country. For himself, he could not notice anything in a newspaper which referred to himself merely. He was early taught that there were three classes of people he ought to avoid all controversy merey. He was early tanget that there were three classes of people he ought to avoid all controversy with—one class was the preachers, for they had the pulpit to denounce him, while he had none to reply from; the next was the editors of papers, who had the columns of their journels to carry on a control of the columns of their journels to carry on a control. the columns of their journals to carry on a contro versy, while he had none; the next class was the versy, while he had none; the next class was the women, who would always have the last word. [Loud laughter.] He had never interfered with these classes, particularly the women. [Laughter.] That was, he had never in erfered with them in an improper way. He did not want to suffer publications to appear in the newspapers, purporting to be a report of evidence given be ore a committee of that House, which had not been given, without explanation, especially as the House was the only place where correction could be made.

Mr. COVODE (Rep., Penn.)—I want to say in reply to the remarks of my colleague on the Committee, I do not understand him to intimate that any member of the Committee had furnished any of this evidence. of the Committee had furnished any of this evidence. I would state to the House that there was one occasion in which evidence appeared in the columns of a New-York paper one day in advance of its coming before the Committee. [Laughter.] The correspondent was called upon, and a protest was made against his publishing evidence before it was presented to the Committee. I stated to him that I was willing he should get and publish the evidence as soon after it was given to us as he could. We sent for this correspondent, and qualified him, and he then testified before us that the witness called upon him three or four times, and finally gave him the evidence referred to by the gentleman from Alabama. As to the letters, they were handed in by Mr. Van Dyke.

Mr. LEAKE (Dem., Va.) here raised a point of order, raying that Mr. Covode had no right to expose what occurred in the Committee.

This was sustained

This was sustained Mr. HUGHES (Dem., Md) offered a resolution

which was adopted, instructing the Committee of fil-itary Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so amend-ing the rules and articles of war as to punish offenses in an enemy's country not provided for by existing The House went into Committee of the Whole on

Mr. AVERY (Dem., Tenn), in the course of his speech, referred to condemnatory terms to the resolu-tion offered to the House some time ago by Mr. Blake

of which was to the effect that, whereas, holding of which was to the elect that, whereas, house property in man was contrary to nature and justice, against the principles of free government, and a notorious repreach to the country throughout the civilized world, and a serious hindrance to republican liberty, resolved, &c. The resolution which followed, he said,

recoived, &c. The resolution which followed, he said, was voted for by that gentleman's colleague (Mr. Sherman) and 80 members of that party.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rap., Ohio)—The gentleman from Tennessee referred part calarly to me, and therefore I feel at liberty to int rrapt him to say this much. The preamble which the gentleman has read was never voted on at all in the House. In the next place, that voted on at all in the House. In the next place, that resolution offered by my colleague (Mr. Blake) was simply for reference to the Committee on the Juliciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prohibit Siavery where Congress has the right to prohibit it. Another fact: not fifteen minutes before the resolution was offered by my colleague, a gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. McQueen) offered a resolution to provide for the emancipation of the white laborers of the Northern States. I looked upon the resolution of my colleague as a very good effect to the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina. But to show the difference: The resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina was received by the House by a unanimous vote, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and is now before that Committee for consideration. I will say further, that when any member of the House, I do not care who he is, introduces any propo-I do not care who he is, introduces any propo-sition whatever, that is respectful in its language and I will vote to refer that proposition to sny Committee of the House that courteons, I will vote to refer may desire. It was on that principle that I did not object to the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina. But the action of the sixty members who voted for that resolution was not a declaration on their part that they would interfere with Slavery in the Slave States. I think there is not seen that they part that they would interrete with stately on this side of he House who is not now willing to make the declaration, broadly and openly, that he is opposed to any interference whatever with the relations of meater and slave in the Slave States. We do believe that Congress has the power to prehibit Slavery in the Territories, and whenever the occasion offers, whenever the preserve the arrives, whenever the question. Congress has the power to prehibit Slavery in the Territories, and whenever the occasion offers, whenever the proper time arrives, whenever the question comes up, we are in favor of exercising that power, if necessary, to prevent the extension of Slavery into Free territory. We are frank and open on this subject. But we never did propose, and do not propose, to interfere with Slavery in the Slave States. I hope the gentleman will put these observations in his speech.

Mr. AVERY—Certainly, Sir.

Mr. AVERY-Certainly, Sir.

Mr. SHERMAN-So that the gentleman's constituents may see that we "Black Republicans" are not so very decircus of interfering with their interests or rights—that we are only desirous of preserving our

Mr. ASHMORE (S. C., Den.) -Are you not in favor Mr. SHERMAN-I have stated to my constituents Mr. SHERMAN—I have stated to my constituents, over and over again, that I am opposed to inverference with Stavery in the District of Columbia. That is my individual position. The Republican party never took a position on the subject. Some are for it and some against it. I have declared to my constituents, over and over again, that I did not think it proper to agitate the question on the abolition of Stavery in the District of Columbia, because I believe that this is the very presedies of tree negroes. I believe that practically. paradise of free negroes. I believe that practically, though not legally, he is better off in this District than in any portion of the United States. There are but very few slaves here, and the number is diminishing

daily. As an institution, Slavery scarcely exists here, and I am willing to leave it to the effect of time.

Mr MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) argued the revision of the Tariff as a necessity, especially in view of the fact that the great bulk of the public debt falls due in 1868. After combating the doctrine of free-trade, he said he would treat agriculture, manufactures, and mining alike, as all convibute to the general prosperity. He explained the pending Tariff and Loan bill.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ga.), with the view of fixing

Mr. JUNES (Dem., Ga.), with the view of many the responsibility where it belonge, argued that the North, three years after the adoption of the Constitution, commenced the agritation of the Slavery question, by the presentation of petitions, following it up to the present time, for the purpose of establishing a great sectional party to put Slavery under the ban. The Harper's Ferry raid was the legitimate fruit of the

nti-Slavery and treasonable teachings.
The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

A United States Marshal Shot.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, April 21, 1860. We learn from Topeka that Depaty United States Marshal Arms was shot dead by a prominent citizen of that place, named Ritchie, whom Arms was endeavoring to arrest on an old charge of robbing the Post Office. No particulars are received.

Later from Havana.

New Obleans, Monday, April 23, 1860. The steamer Cahawba, from Havana 20th, has ar-The Scamer Canawon, from Havana 2010, trived.

The Captain-General had sent a Commissioner t
Washington, to confer with the Spanish Minister re
garding the captured steamers.

Mexican News. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 23, 1860.
Advices from Galveston, Texas, report the arrival at
that port of the revenue cutter Dodge, from Vera Cruz

15th. She brings as a passenger Mr. Elger, Secretary of Legation, who has important dispatches for Washington.

Miramon had sent a bitter letter to Secretary Case, relative to the captured steamers. Mr. Dodge and Mr. Elger are both awaiting the return of the dispatches from Washington.

Lake Navigation.

passage of vessels in and out. Navigation is fairly re-sumed for the season.

The ice has almost entirely disappeared from the Bay, and what remains offers no obstruction to the free

From Arizona.
Sr. Louis, April 22, 1860.
An Arizona correspondent of The Missouri Republican says a Couvention to form a Provisional Government for Arizona, consisting of thirty-one delegates, representing all parties of the Territory, met at Tueson on the 2d inst., and organized by electing James A. Lucas Chairman.

Lucas Chairman.

A Constitution and Schedule to remain in force till A Constitution and Schedule to remain in love the Congress shall organize a Territorial Government was unanimously adopted, after which the Territorial officers, headed by L. S. Owings of Medilla for Governor, Ignatio Orrantia for Lieutenant-Governor, and three District Judges, were elected, and provision made for calling cut the militia for the protection of life and property, and W. C. Words worth appointed Major-General. Resolutions were also passed indorsing the Administration of James Buchanan.

Chicago, Monday, April 23, 1860.

A fire occurred at Keno ha, Wis., yesterday, which destroyed almost the entire business portion of that place. All the buildings on both sides of Main street, south of the City Hall to the Park, together with a number of dwellings on Wisconsin street, were destroyed.

The principal losers are G. E. Runals, on buildings. The principal losers are G. E. Rusals, on buildings, \$50,000; Kellogg & Co., dry goods, \$18,000, insured for \$5,000; J. Vale, bakery, \$9,000, no insurance; Brown & Weeks, brewers, \$10,000, insured for \$10,000. The Odd Fellows' Hall was also destroyed; insured for \$6,000. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000; total insurance will not probably exceed \$40,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incending.

CHELSEA, Monday, April 23, 1860. A fire in Chelsea, Sunday morning, destroyed Dean and Bodwells stable, together with 26 horses, also two other stables and three or four wooden houses adjoin-

ing. Loss \$15,000. Chicago, Monday, April 23, 1860. Hecker's brewery at Sheboygan, Wis., was de-stroved by fire on Friday last. Less \$10,000; insured for \$3,000.

Seamen of the Yacht Wanderer. BOSTON, Monday, April 23, 1860.

Judge Sprague of the United States District Court to-day gave a decision allowing the seamen of the yacht Wanderer their wages. The question of salvage is

Obituary.

TRENTON, Monday, April 23, 1860.

The Rev. E. F. Cooley, D. D., one of the oldest ministers of the old school Presbyterian Church, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence near this city.

Weather Report. HALIPAX, Monday, April 23, 1890.

April 19.—Weather cold; wind N. W.; clear. Therm. 54 degs

April 20.—A fine wind, light Westerly S. Therm. at noon 50 degs. April 21.—Weather cloudy; wind high N. N. W. Therm at 4 p. m. 36 degs.

April 22.—Weather fine and pleasant. Therm at noon 50 degs. Wind light W. S. W.

CONNECTICUT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HARTFORD, April 23, 1860.

OFFICIAL VOTE-THE FRAUDS-CHICAGO CONVEN-TION.

The official vote of this State has just been declared by the canvassers-State Treasurer, Secretary, and Controller. The whole number of votes cast is 88,385, being 8,060 larger than at the last Presidential election, and 9,599 larger than last Spring, which was larger than at any preceding State election.

The votes for the Republican State officers were: For Governor, 44,458; Lieutenant Governor, 44,453; Secretary of State, 44,166: Treasurer, 44,517; Controller, 44,366. There was a simon-pure Know-Nothing ticket in the field which, a la New-York was made up from portions of the Republican and Democratic tickets. Their shots were aimed principally at the Republican Secretary and Controller, which amounted to 292 on Secretary and 111 on

Controller.
On the 30th of March, I wrote you of the "great frauds contemplated" at our ballot-boxes through fraudulent certificates. But, although The Trib-une and the Republican papers of this State could not believe that the Democratic method of cheating at the ballot-boxes in New-York, Kansas, &c., would be attempted in the "blue laws" State. Their incredulity must have received a slight shock by the returns from the larger cities and towns that are of easy access to New-York by steamers. For instance. Hartford Presidential election in 1856, polled 4,114 votes—last Spring 4,206, being an increase over the last Presidential election of 92 votes, and this month Hartford polled 5,106 votes; making 900 increase in one year, of which 669 were Deme being over 30 per cent Democratic increase while the Republican vote increased only 10 per cent, or 237 votes. In New-Haven, the Demo cratic frauds are still more palpable, where there was a Democratic Board, for in 1860 there were made 1,183 new freemen, while in 1859 there were

only 608; in 1858, only 477.

But for all their frauds, thank God! they are de feated; our Republican Wide-awakes, in our cities, were too-much absorbed in processions and glorifi-cations to guard well the ballot-boxes. In the country towns the Republicans managed differently they worked—worked and ascertained for a certainty what Democrats had a right to vote, and thus guarded their ballot-boxes.

profit by the example of their country cousins.

From the Republican vote for Governor and Lieut. Governor, it will be perceived that the vaunted popularity of Thomas H. Seymour did not detract from the vote of the Republican candidate for Governor, and that the Governor and Lieut. Governor varied only five votes, showing that principles, not personal popularity, held together the Republicans of Connecticut. This election has as effectually buried Thomas H. Seymour politically, for the Vice-Presidency, as the New-Hampshire election did Frank Pierce for a recommendation. election did Frank Pierce for a re-nomination.

The approaching Legislature of this State will cradicate all certificate voting from our laws, thus shutting up this great avenue for fraudulent voting. And whoever the nominees may be of the Chicago Canvention, if they be true Republicans, so that we can go into the Fall contest with trumpets that will give no uncertain sound, Connecticut is sure to cast per electoral vote for them. This Convention should ominate to suit the Republicans, and be sure their nominees are representative men; else the party will lose more by defection and inaction of friends than they can gain by other nominations from our opponents. Give us Seward or Lincoln, or Fessen en or Banks, with Cassius M. Clay (that braves and noblest Kentuckian, who has ofttime periled his life in defense of Republican principles), or Bell of Tennessee, and we will have a National Repub-Candidates must be nominated at Chicago for the People—not for politicians to con-trol the spoils—for all the great Republican victories have been by the People. Kansas has been made a Free State by the People, while Democratic office-holders and politicians used the United States army and Treasury to enslave them, and the mass of Republican politicians stood by protesting against the people defending their homes with lead and steel from the paid ruffians of Government. Q.

- The Newark Mercury makes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from Charles-

ton, dated Thursday evening:

"The New-Jersey delegates will all be here with
the exception of Col. Wall, and although there is a difference of opinion, yet there will be difficulty in combining them on Breckinridge or Gathrie. The majority is decidedly against Douglas. They are reported
now to stand: Breckinridge, 7; Douglas, 5; Guthrie,
2; but this may be changed. Mr. Williamson has not
reached here yet, but is placed among the Douglas
men, which is a mere ruse. He is on the delegation as
the special friend of Col. Alexander for the Vice-Presidency. Messrs. Wright, Huyler, Speer, Wescott and the special friend of Cot. Another for the vice-Free-idency. Messrs. Wright, Huyler, Speer, Wescott and Rafferty are decidedly against Douglas, but they say little and are not prepared to venture too far from shore. There is an understanding that the Pennsylva-nia and New-Jersey delegates will have a conference

FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP .- The fire in the Dis FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.—The fire in the Dis-mal Swamp is still raging fariously in some places, and the light and smoke are visible from Norfolk. The flames nearly reached the track of the Norfolk and Petersburg Road, and at one time the cars passed through the dense clouds of smoke with difficulty. Great exertions were required to prevent one or two dwellings from being consumed.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON. Opening of the Convention.

Mr. Cochrane Chjects to its being Read. GREAT CONFUSION AND DISORDER.

A LETTER FROM THE WOOD DELEGATION.

The Letter Ruled Out by the Chair.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH ARRAYED AGAINST EACH OTHER THE PLATFORM QUESTION.

The Troubles of the New-York Delegation DOUGLAS LOSING GROUND.

NEW-YORK STOOPING TO CONQUER.

Gen. Cushing for President of the Convention. THREATENED SOUTHERN SECESSION.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23, 1860. The most striking features attending the organization of the Convention were the absence of enthusiasm and the limited attendance of outsiders. In the gallery set aside for ladies exclusively only fourteen were present; that for men was scarcely filled.

Mr. Flournoy, temporary Chairman, exhibited decision and firmness. The proceedings from the first blast were characterized by signs of an incipient struggle between the North and South for ascendency, and clearly indicated an approaching storm.

The movement of Mr. Fisher of Virginia, to introduce Mr. Wood's protest, and attempt to exclude New-York and Illinois Delegates from participating in the organizaton, occasioned an exciting and tumultuous scene, which compelled the Chairman twice to appeal to the Convention to sustain

Mesars. Cochrane and Richardson, on behalf of New-York and Illinois, adroitly accepted the proposition to waive their representation on credentials, but contended for their right on the organization, and succeeded with only four Southern States in the negative, and California divided. The course of Virginia on this test excited comment, and did not conciliate either interested State, while the whole North-west stood solid by their claims. The South was not satisfied with one defeat on this point, but repeated its efforts to shut out those States on various questions. The delegates from Mississippi and Alabama were most conspicuous, and the whole spectacle recalled some of the struggles in the House on the election of Speaker, when violent members insisted on being heard, in defiance of calls to order and the rules.

Mr. Payne of Ohio endeavered to get a committee appointed on a platform; but was overruled by an adjournment.

The present inclination is to nominate first, in accordance with usage before the Cincinnati Convention; but this is opposed by Douglas men and the extreme South.

New-York favors such policy as is best calculated to harmonize the differences of the New-York delegation, because some of their absentees are expected to-might.

Mr. Barr was appointed, vice Mr. Church, on the committee to fill these places; it is now decidedly anti-Douglas. George Sanders will be refused a seat, which has a significance of the feeling in the delegation.

Present signs conspire against the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rumor says that New-York will go for Mr. Hunter, which has dampened the hopes of his friends, who concede an unexpected defection in the South, where he will hardly receive more

The combination between New-York and the Northwest is now contradicted, and the former is receding for fear of uniting the South against their

The South is concentrating on Mr. Hunter. The delegates from South Carolina reconsidered their purpose to vote for Mr. Davis this morning, and agreed on Mr. Hunter. His champions claim Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, half of Maryland, Mississippi, half of Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, North and South Carolina, Texas, and Virginiaabout 90 votes. Kentucky and Tennessee stand by Messrs. Guthrie and Johnson. If Kentucky had come here uncommitted, Mr. Breckinridge could have been nominated easily on the second ballot, with the admitted support at his back in Pennsyl-

vania, New-Jersey, and New-England. The Pennsylvania delegation did not reach the question of voting as a unit this morning, but heard professions of conciliation from Mesers. Wright, Cessna, and other Douglas men, who expressed a willingness to adopt the Cincinnati Platform, and affirm the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Montgomery was not present. They meet again to night. There are thirty-one Breckinridge men in the delegation.

Mr. Wood has brought only forty delegates to be appointed, but is attended by a large body-guard of Mr. Dickinson is industriously pressed by a few

personal supporters. The only contingency in which he can be possibly considered is a case of threatened rupture here, when the South may tender him as a compromise candidate. He has ten votes in the New-York delegation. The rest are Until Mr. Douglas be disposed of no safe opinion as to the candidate can be formed. Some new name may be sprung on the Convention at a fortu-

nate moment, like Mr. Polk, if any is in reserve. Mr. Pearce of Maryland is suggested by some Douglas men, who have resolved to stand by him resolutely and prevent two-thirds for any other candidate, but they cannot hold the Eastern delegations or New-York for such a purpose as they anticipate, and hence they will fail if the experiment

The Committee on Organization have chosen Mr. Cushing President, with one Vice-President and Secretary from each State. Some slight dissatisfaction was expressed by a few members who were not present.

The Committee on Credentials are still sitting but will admit Illinois without doubt. There will probably be a minority report on New-York.

P. S.-12 p. m.-The Pennsylvania delegation have just adjourned, after another stormy session. The majority are ready to abandon Breckinridge for Guthrie. An animated contest may be expected in the Convention to-morrow, on the question whether a majority of a delegation may cast the vote of a State, it being considered necessary to affirm the precedents of 1852 and 1856.

The Southern delegations have just adjourned whole at the start, and that Kentucky and Tennes-after a most exciting meeting. Alabama, Mississee are only waiting to pay compliments before then, from Judge Dixon's decision in the Booth Habeau

sippi, Florida, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, encunced emphatically that they would go out of the Convention unless their platform was adopted. South Carolina said she was not authorized to speak yet, but would doubtless follow the lead of Mississippi.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23, 1860. The Democratic National Convention assembled

There is a full attendance from every State in the Union. The Convention was called to order by Judge

Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee Francis B. Flournoy of Arkansas, was chosen tem-porary Chairman, and returned thanks for the honor. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Heanckell of

Charleston. Wm. F. Ritchie was appointed temporary Secre

Mr. Fisher of Virginia offered a letter from the Wood delegation of New-York. The reading of it-was objected to by Mr. Cochrane

of New-York, as not in order. Cot siderable excitement ensued.

Mr. Fisher denied the right of the delegate from

New-York to speak on the subject, and said that when the letter was read he had a resolution to offer. Mr. Cochrane demanded the reading of the resolution

The question was put to the Convention whether the etter should be read, and decided in the affirmative. Mr. Cochrane moved that the rules of the last Con-

Mr. Fisher claimed that he had the floor.

Immense confusion, and cries of "Order!" The President decided that Mr. Cochrane was enti-

led to the floor. Mr. Fisher would not be trampled upon. He had

his righte, and would maintain them. Mr. Clarke of Alabama protested against the decision of the Chair.

Confusion increasing. Mr. Walker of Alabama came forward, mounted the

Clerk's table, and demanded that he should be heard, appealing from the decision of the Chair. The question was put on the appeal, and the Chair nstained.

Immense cheering. Mr. Fisher again rose, and offered to present the etter from the Wood delegation, witha a resolution. The President decided the reception of the letter out

Mr. Cook of Ohio offered a resolution to appoint a committee on permanent organization.

Mr. Barkedale of Mississippi offered an amendment hat the Committee shall consist only of members from States from which there is no contest. Mr. Richardson of Illinois spoke in favor of har-

nony, and urged gentlemen to keep calm and preserve Mr. Cochrane did not desire anything but a fair

Mr. Cook of Ohio offered a resolution excluding only New-York and Illinois from participating in the vanization-the entire delegations being contested.

Mr. Clarke of Missouri protested that the resolution was out of order; that no State should be excluded whose delegations have been admitted to the floor.

[Cheering and excitement.]
Mr. Cook contended that those who were admitted to the floor had a right to participate in all the acts of or ganization, except the Committee on Credentials. A long debate followed, participated in by Mess

Richardson, Jude, Meek of Alabama, and Barksdale of Mississippi. Mr. Cessna offered an amendment, that two Committees, one on organization, and one on credentials, be appointed-Illinois and New-York to be excluded from

The previous question was called, and the resolution dopted, by Yeas 254, Nays 44.

Resolutions were introduced requesting the delegates from New-York and Illinois not to participate in the organization until the right to the sents of the delegates

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was car-

ried, Yeas 259, Nays 44.

The States were called, for the names of the Con mittee on Organization and Credentials and were appointed by the delegations.

A resolution was offered, requesting the credentials to be handed to Secretary Fisher of Virginia, and demanded that Fernando Wood's letter be no referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Cochrane moved that it be received and referred o the Committee without a reading. After much excitement it was adopted.

The vote on excluding the New-York and Illinois elegations from the Committee on Credentials wa adouted, with the following negative votes: Maryland Virginia, 15; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Louisiana, Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; California, 2. Balance Il in the affirmative, Yeas, 244; Nays, 54.

On the motion to request them not to participate in the organization, the vote was nearly the same, except that Virginia voted in the affirmative and Arkansas in

The credentials having been handed to the Commit tee, on motion, the Convention adjourned at 3 until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 23-p. m. The Committee on Credentials are now in sessi hearing arguments in the New-York case.

The following is a copy of the protest pres the Convention by the Hard-Shell delegates: St. Andrew's Hall, April 23, 1860.

hairman of the National Convention.

The undersigned Chairman and Secretaries of To the Chairman of the National Convention.

Sir: The undereigned Chairman and Secretaries of the Delegation from New-York, representing the organization of the Democratic party in said State, have been directed by the delegation to present to the Convention over which you preside, that by the action of Mr. Smalley, Chairman of the late National Committee, they have been excluded from the hall in which the Convention has assembled, and persons in no way entitled have been allowed to occupy their places. Therefore, in behalf of the delegation from the State of New-York, we protest against their exclusion, while the persons referred to who appear here as contestants to our rights are permitted to occupy our seats in advance of an investigation by the Convention; and while we claim no advantage over our opponents, we shall

we claim no advantage over our opponents, we shall not submit to any advantage wrongfully obtained over Very respectfully your obd't servants, FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman.

F. B. FOLLETT, Secretaries. The city is quiet to-night. There is no public speak ing at headquarters. The votes of the delegations today are regarded as indicating the nomination of Douglas. All the Douglas delegates voted in favor of the Soft (New-York) delegation. The Committee on Credentials will report largely in favor of the Softs, and also in favor of the Illinois Douglas delegates. It is believed the Softs will vote for Douglas.

The thermometer is 84° in the shade. Alabama will demand a slave code, and an effort will be made to ballot for a candidate before the Committee on Platform reports.

The indications are that the Convention will adjourn by Thursday. From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, April 20, 1860.

If partisan statements could be accepted as any evidence of real opinion here, it would be a very easy matter to reduce the nomination within a very narrow circle of chances, and to determine the candidate after a few ballots. The impression which I entertained and expressed before leaving Washington is fully confirmed by all the developments here. The practical and only question is, and has been, will the South unite against Douglas, or divide and allow him to be nominated? That is the real and vital point of the whole struggle. Ask his friends, and they will tell you that Missouri, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia are for him in part or whole at the start, and that Kentucky and Tennessen are only waiting to may compliments before

caving in. They are positive on this score. Leave them and inquire of the Kentucky delegates as to his prospects with them, and the answer is, that they are united with the South on the principle which is involved, and under no circumstances will which is involved, and under no circumstances will accept Douglas. Now, Kentucky is a conservative State, and if this be the cond tion of things there, it is easy to suppose what it must be elsewhere.

The active managers contend that Judge Douglas

will be nominated on the fourth ballot by the accession of Tennessee and Kentucky, starting with 117. votes, exclusive of New-York. The basis of this claim is denied with as much emphasis by others, who profess to be well informed, and who maintain that the Southern column will not be broken at all outside of Missouri and perhaps a few scattering votes. As a last resort, even if he should receive votes. As a last resort, even if he should receive a majority, there is force enough ready to prevent the two-thirds. But it is very doubtful if he will ever reach the first point, from the spirit which is now beginning to exhibit itself, while it is true he has very decided and clamorous advocates in several of the Southern States, even like Alabama; still their influence cannot be felt upon the votes of those States, and delegates who avow preference for him will be recorded adversely in the Convention-a fact which proves they are misrepresenting

opinion at home.

The New-York delegation has been classified very confidently for Douglas. While its proclivities be probably in that direction, there is no warrant for this assumption. They will organize to-morrow, and have been careful to avoid all committal, in view of the intended contest by Wood and his faction. It may be said, however, that they will never go to Douglas, unless his friends are able to show that he can command respectable Southern support. In that contingency, they may be willing to adopt him as their candidate, but not otherwise, as the sequel will be apt to demonstrate. Failing in this, they would not hesitate to accept Mr. Guthrie as an alternative. Therefore, to count New-York in the Douglas column, without any reservation, is to strain the point of sanguine confidence. George Sanders and others of his astic nature see no obstacles in the way of success and claim everything without hesitation. They may change their minds before forty-eight hours have

passed. If the South had come here in solid column, struggle would have been substantially ended fore now. Their differences have occasioned the only doubt, and given increased confidence to the dominant interest. They will, however, be driven together by the force of circumstances, and when once united they cannot be divided. The South never falters at the critical moment, t is always true to itself, and the result of this Convention will contain the critical moment. furnish additional evidence of that fidelity. Individuals and factions may separate temporarily, but they will be overwhelmed by sectional opinion, and be too glad to return to the fold at the first oppor-

tunity, with augmented zeal and devotion.

Whenever Judge Douglas is put aside, the chances of Mr. Guthrie will loom up largely, unless a better compromise can be found. He is not pressed offensively, but the fact cannot be disguised that the reasonable and reflecting menare much inclined to fall back upon this resource. If he had not been formally presented by Kentucky, and advocated by peripatetic partisans, he might have been sprung peripatetic partisans, he might have been sprung upon the Convention at a propitious moment, with a reasonable certainty of success. He had attained sufficient position in the Treasury Department to become favorably known to the country, and discretion was alone required to render him a formidable candidate. His champions were not satisfied to let well enough alone, and must, therefore, take the chances. He would have been far stronger without their sid.

The Lord Mayor of New-York is here in all his glory, and with a crowd of retainers that do credit to Tammany. He is not in the best of humors, because it is pretty well decided that the tickets of admission will be given to his rivals, the Softs. Mr. Wood has made the most liberal scale of provision, considering the famine prices, and keeps the latch string out for whoever may venture in. discrimination as to persons, and Jew and Gentile, Democrat and Republican are alike welcome. The outsiders, who rebel at the sudden extortion on juleps, are ready to elect him a delegate, since the regulars" are so "toploftical" as to decline such

respectable contact.
Your valued friend, Brig.-Gen. Cushing, is announced as being on the way, being summoned to preside over the wisdom of the Convention, in case the Douglas interest is not strong enough to elect Mr. Stuart of Michigan. He gave up his briefs in the Supreme Court for this expected honor, and will give the Carolinians a touch of Yaukee inspira-tion, if half a chance be offered. It is amusing to hear the Douglas men comment upon the probable consequence of this journey. If he should bring Slidell and Bright along, as has been promised, we shall have quite a nice party. No Convention can ell get on without them, and it is only surprising they were not on the ground days ago. But one reason is assigned for this remissness. They supposed the work all done at Washington, but have taken some alarm since Monday.

THE WISCONSIN JUDICIAL ELECTION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Madison, Wisc., April 19, 1860. In order that a clear understanding may be had of the precise extent to which the Democracy may claim a triumph in this State in the election of Luther S. Dison as Chief Justice (if, as now seems probable, he is ted), I beg leave to avail myself of the use of your extensive circulation for a brief statement of

Let me first premise that, if Judge Dixon is elected. it is by a majority of about 250 in a poll of 115 000 votes, or about 8,000 less than were cast last Fall. It is probable that, owing to informalities in the returns. some counties may be thrown out by the State Canvassers, and Mr. Sloan, the Republican candidate, obtain the certificate. In such case, Mr. Sloan would not, it is supposed, take the seat, but would allow Judge Dixon to hold on under the appointment by which he now holds his seat.

The facts as to this Judicial contest are these: The Demogratic State Convention met February 22, 1860, and remembering the miserable show which its party made with a candidate for Sopreme Judge last year adjourned without making any nomination. Judge Dixon, however, having recently-in January-made a decision in which he acknowledged the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law, had thus far put himself with the Democratic party, and so far against a very large majority of the Republican party, that the former was ready to take him up as an independent candidate, while the latter determined to nominate another man, and did nominate, at the Convention of February 29, the Hon. A. Scott Sloan, who was known to entertain opinious opposed to the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Court. It was evident from the first that Mr. Sloan would have the unrelenting and most persevering opposition of a great many law yers, Republican in politics generally, but who agreed with Judge Dixon on the legal question at issue, while it was just as certain that these men would labor as hard for Dixon. Beside this, Judge Dixon, as Circuit Judge in the counties of Dane, Columbia and Jefferson, had been very popular (and in effect these counies alone gave him some 2,500 Republican votes on the 3d of April).

A portion of the most ultra State-Rights Republicans, not satisfied with Mr. Sloan's position without written evidence, insisted on his declaring where h stood on the appellate jurisdiction question; and there was a probability of a third candidate coming out if Mr. Sloan had not responded. He did respond; and thereupon the anti-State Rights, or Dixon men, wer at once greatly horrified; just us if it was in some de gree worse for Sloan to declare himself on one side than for Dixon, by his decision, to place himself on the

Well, the election came off; the Democrats, who can control the great mars of their voters by the crook of a finger of a leader, polled straight for Dixon as an "independent" candidate, and enough Republicane voted for him to secure his election.

Now, the Democratic papers are claiming a "Demo

Corpus case, and see what the Democracy here call Corpus case, and see what the Poster's

"Democracy." The Judge said:

"Nor do I wish to be understood as saying that the Fugitive
Share law is constitutional in all its parts; but that Gourt (the
United States Supreme Court) has passed upon it. In my opialinited States Supreme Court has passed upon it. In my opiaion it was a proper subject for its action, and I am beamd to regard its decision. If this were an entirely new question—if it had
not been, as I think, constitutionally adjucated by the action of
the highest authorities, I should unhesitatingly decide the as
uncentifutional. The arguments against it made by this Court
and elsewhere are to any mind as matters of logic, conclusive."

Let me add that this "State Rights" or "appellate prisdiction" question forms no part of the Republican Platform in this State, though a very large majority of the Republicans of the State have again and again expressed themselves on the "State Rights" side. At the late election this expression was made very distinctly.

THE "NATIONAL UNION" MOVEMENT IN NEW-YORK.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TROY, April 21, 1860. The State Convention of the National Union mea, which assembled in this city on the 18th inst., appears to have attracted scarcely its share of attention from

the metropolitan press. It was called, as you are aware, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention and to take measures for a State organization. In February last there met at Binghamton, through a secret understanding, a dozen and a half of Americans, who, under the guidance and inspiration of Mr. Eras-tus Brooks, took this work into their hands, and undertook to forestall the National movement, but more particularly to place themselves at the head of it. Not only was that meeting, its place of organization, general purpose, and batch of delegates thrown overboard here, but the National movement, so far as this State is concerned at least, was placed in entirely different bands, while the Americans of council fraternity here, for policy's rake, have recognized and furnished a share of the delegates, yet the Old Line Whigs took possession of the Convention and, as a consequence, of the organization in the State. In future the policy pursued will be their policy. Whether or not a third electoral ticket is placed in the field in the State of New-York, in the coming Presidential canvass, will be for the Old Line Whigs to say, they having secured the machinery for managing all such matters in their own hands. The policy of Hunt, Barnard, Duer, and their compeers (where is Frank Granger?), was placed completely in the ascendant by the action of the Convention. That policy is to leave the way clear, if it shall be thought best, to support the Democratic Electoral ticket without hindrance or incumbrance, backed by what force the Union organization can command. This is in the teeth of the professions of Union men elsewhere, particularly at the South; and it remains to be seen how the attitude of the New-York Nationals will be regarded by their brethren when they assemble at Baltimore. The debate which arose on Mr. Duer's resolution, declaring that the Nationals of New-York, while they sent delegates to Baltimore, reserved to themselves, or rather their State Committee, the deciaion of the question whether they would support the candidates; in other words, that, no matter what the Baltimore Convention might do, the New-York Nationals would do as they chose-the debate on this resolution fully disclosed the fact that the Old-Line Whigs, and perhaps a share of the Americans proper, were to follow and be a part of the National movement, only with this understanding. With them, the National movement is purely local and sectional. It is doubtful whether the delegates they have appointed will go to the Convention at all; if they do, they will not be bound by it, as they have already declared It is quite certain some of them will not go.

It was apparent from what could be gathered from

the delegates individually that, should the contest be between Mr. Seward on the one hand and Mr. Douglas on the other, the whole power of the Union organization, whatever it may be, would be exerted for Douglas. They claim that, under such circumst they would be able to command 75,000 votes in the State, enough, as a distinguished delegate assured the Convention, to control the result. On the other hand, while a certain proportion within the Union organization will, under any and all circumstances, support the Democratic nominee, I conclude, from all I could hear, that, should either Mr. Bates or Judge McLean be nominated at Chicago, the great body of the Union men in New-York would give him their cordial support. Such, also, it is declared, would be the case in

Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

The Union State Convention in this city, then, did nothing but take its position, and set the machinery to act independently of Baltimore; to reserve to the or ganization here the right to take whatever steps shall to themselves seem most expedient; which steps will depend not on what is done by their own party at Baltimore, but by the Republicans at Chicago. This is the only significance the proceedings have. To secure this much the Old Liners appear to have gone into the Convention. They desired to have nothing more or ess done; and they accomplished their object. Nor is there any probability of their being cheated out of it in the end since the whole question whether or not a third electoral ticket shall be brought into the field, was committed to a Committee of their own selection. It is more than likely that the course of the New-York Nationals will create not a little feeling at Baltimore.

FROM VENEZUELA .- By an arrival at this port we have El Comercio of Laguayra to April 3, ten days ater than previous advices. The official reports represent that the pacification of the country progresses fa-vorably, and in several recent actions the rebels had been beaten. The rebel General, Rudolfo Calderon, had surrendered himself to the Government. On the 26th of March the French bark Ste. Marie, from St. Thomas, arrived at Laguayra, and her captain reported that near the little island of Bianquilla, on the zuelan coast, he had seen four schooners and a brig-antine at anchor, although the island was a desert and produced nothing that could be of service to vessels, and there was an excellent wind for navigation in any

The mysterious convocation of this flotills was ex-The mysterious convocation of this flotills was explained next day, in a bulletin of the rebels, dated March 27, which claimed that a squadron, consisting of four scheoners and a brigantine, was then on its way to the coast, in the service of the Federation. The bulletin showed that the recent annesty of the Government had not produced the happy effects that had been expected of it. The rebel Falcon had received supplies from New-Granada, and was reorganizing his forces for a new attack on the Government. Sotillo had also recovered himself, and was preparing to attack Barcelona, Cumana and Maturin. The rebels professed to be confident of proximate triumphs; and the papers were calling upon the Government to incomprise more vigor into its operations and exterminate the ungrateful conspirators.

ingrateful conspirators.
The British Vice Consul, Frederick Stacey, esq., had been convicted of conspiracy against the Government, and sentenced to perpetual banishment. The Senate had not yet commenced its session for

want of a quorum.

The Government had called into service a large corps of Volunteer riflemen. Nearly all the able-bodied citizens of Laguayra, had offered their services to the

State.
From Nueva-Granada we have news that a great revolution had broken out with Gen. Mosquera at the head of it. The object is to create an independent re-public out of the State of Canoa, and part of Ecuador.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION .- This Association held a very enthusiastic meeting last night at its rooms corner of Broadway and Twelfth street, and, agreeably to previous invitation, several ladies were present. Mr. P. H. Vernon presided. Reports from the local church associations of a very interesting nature were received. The Nominating Committee presented the following ticket for reelection at the next meeting of the Association: For President, S. G. Goodrich; Vice-President, P. H. Vernon; Corresponding Secretary, N. Heath, jr.; Treasurer, W. B. Helmes. Mr. James E. Hardnet road a very interesting paper entitled "Religion allied to Patriotism." He thought that such action as the Christian young men of any community might take in politics would tend to elevate
the tone of public morality, and clarify the great politi-